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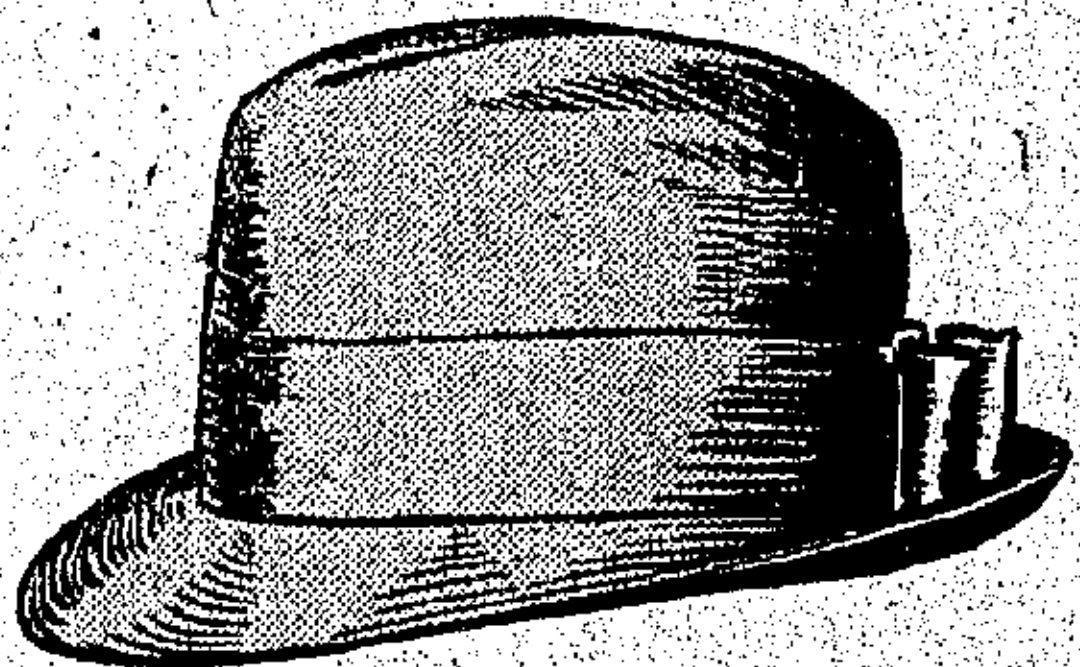
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[30-3]

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[10-3]

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[12-3]

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PREPARED BY DR. SAVARESSE
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[13-3]

LORD RHONDDA'S WARNING

NEED OF FOOD ECONOMY

The following grave words are taken from a statement made by Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, to the representatives in London of the American, Canadian, and Australian newspapers:—

"A fresh campaign is being started to reawaken our public to the vital necessity of decreased eating. If voluntary measures fail I shall have no compunction in putting the nation on compulsory rations. The danger of the food situation lies not so much in the submarine peril as in the world shortage of cereals, meats, and fats. The timely action of the United States Government in strenuously curtailing food exports to neutral countries should be of inestimable benefit to the Allies in Europe. But the tightening of the blockade is a two-edged sword. Imports of bacon and other products into the United Kingdom from Denmark are thereby bound to be seriously reduced. This throws us more than ever upon the North American continent for our supplies. What we ask from the United States and Canada we cannot procure elsewhere. Unless the Allies in Europe are able to import the supplies necessary for feeding their armies and their civil populations, victory may slip from our united grasp."

FOOD FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
In the course of his statement, which is reproduced in the second number of the *National Food Journal*, issued recently by the Ministry of Food, Lord Rhondda described some of the steps which have been taken by the Allied Governments, noting in co-operation to meet the prospective food needs of their respective forces and nations. "The information I have," says Lord Rhondda, "is that during the forthcoming 12 months our minimum requirements in foodstuffs from the United States and Canada will amount to over ten million tons, and will represent an expenditure, without freight charges, exceeding £230,000,000, or, roughly speaking, between three and four million dollars a day. Most of this will be for the purchase of cereals, hog-products, sugar, and meat. In view of these figures it is unnecessary to emphasize the vital importance of the continuance of the closest possible relations between Mr. Hoover, Mr. Hanna (the Canadian Food Controller), and myself."

Several steps have recently been taken with a view to closer co-operation. The first is the formation by France, Italy, and the British Government of a Meats and Fats Executive, on the lines of the Wheat Executive, which since last October has been buying in the United States and Canada all the wheat required by the Allies. In the future all Allied purchases of bacon, ham, lard, butter, and cheese in the United States will be pooled through this newly-formed executive, thus eliminating competitive buying between the Allies, which inevitably tended to raise prices on the North American continent and at home. Several thousand tons of bacon have been bought within the last few days. Executives to pool allied purchases of other foodstuffs may be established before long. A special mission, representing the Ministry of Food, will shortly leave for New York to set up the permanent organization for the Meats and Fats Executive to take up with Mr. Hoover on the spot those matters which vitally affect us, and to keep us informed of developments in the United States and Canada. Mr. Owen Hugh Smith will head the mission."

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., ship and freight brokers, of Hongkong, in their circular dated 24th November, state:—

The market has not, since we last reported on the 10th instant, shown any increased activity, though the demand is still strong for vessels on Time Charter, and rates are firm, as evidenced by the fixture of a 2,000-ton vessel for twelve months at \$67,000 per month.

The Saigon/Hongkong rate, as advised in our last report, closed at 3d cents per picul. Our local rice market, however, was a strong one, and the rate further declined to 80 cents per picul, at which figure three small outsiders were fixed. Shortly afterwards the rate weakened still more, by the fixture of a medium-sized outsider at 75 cents per picul. It again strengthened a little and the fixture of a medium-sized outsider is reported at 80 cents per picul.

Exports of Rice from Saigon from the 1st January to 24th November amounted to 823,704 tons, as compared with 327,020 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.20 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon for November/December shipment.

BAKONG/PHILIPPINES—Nothing to add to our previous report.

SAIGON/JAVA—Nothing to report.

BAKONG/HONGKONG.—In our last report we advised the closing of this rate at \$1.20/\$1.10 per picul, for inside-outside the bar loading respectively, and indicated a fall in the rate, which duly came about, as it now stands at 75/65 cents, but with no fixture reported.

COAL.—The demand has shown no improvement, and the Japan/Hongkong rate is nominally 117 per ton. For southern business the demand is still unsatisfied, and only the fixture of a medium-sized outsider is reported. Hongkong/Saigon at \$11 per ton. Apart from this, the market stands as per our last report.

SAIT TONKING LOADING AND TO LOAN.—

[14-3]

UNDER THE RED TRIANGLE.

THE Y.M.C.A. AND ITS WORK AT THE FRONT.

[BY GLADYS WILES.]

Somewhere in France.

In answer to the request, "One pen north o' they coffin nails, Miss," with alacrity we can now produce cigarettes, for "A mug of conscientious objectors' blood" we turn hastily to the urn of cocoa, and to eggs when asked for "Hens' fruit." We can smile sweetly and freshly one thousand times an hour. We can change with astounding swiftness 2s. 6d. into two frs. 63 minus 30 centimes for "A nounce o' shag." We can discourse volubly and intelligently upon the subject of "best girls," "No. 9's," or "Bachelors' Buttons." These and other accomplishments we have lately acquired whilst standing behind the counter in a Y.M.C.A. hut "somewhere in France."

KHAKI.

Our somewhere in France is a large convalescent camp close to a fishing village isolated from the rest of the world. All the sights and sounds of this little colony can be expressed by the single word "khaki." The vast stretches of the bitter thin belt of pines withered by the winter, the brown mud of the ground, the monotonous thud of feet upon the ground, are distant booming of the guns; all are compressed in that one word. There is only the blue sky to remind us that just over there on the horizon are the hills and hedges of "Blighty."

It is but a few months since my friend and I decided to "do our bit" by enlisting under the Y.M.C.A. What a business it was! We had to be interviewed and interviewed by officials, examined, photographed, inoculated; we had to swear not to divulge military secrets, not to smoke, to be in all things obedient, and finally we were dressed up in dreadnought-looking uniforms and sent to France.

Our hut is situated in the centre of the convalescent camp, and is composed of three parts—the canteen, a big room with a counter at one end, tables and benches arranged at even distances down the room, and at the lower end a billiard table. Adjoining is a reading room well stocked with daily papers and magazines; there is also a stage, so that the room may be used for concerts and services. Attached to this is a large library, where the men may obtain books, read, or play chess in peace and quiet. The hut is not the least popular portion of the hut is the cinema, a large hall where the men laugh at Charlie Chaplin or cry over a drama of the "Wild West." At 11 a.m. the hut opens, and at once there is a long queue the length of the building waiting to be served with refreshments, tobacco, etc., and it is as much as we can do to supply the men quickly enough. After the first rush is over there is a more peaceful time, and we can regard the men more individually; and many and varied are the types we meet.

SOME CANTEN CUSTOMERS.

There is the sergeant, with "shining morning face," who demands polish in order to keep his buttons up to the pitch of his general's uniform.

There is the careful Scot, who deliberates on a pipe "I tak mair pride in m. pipe than in ocht else," he announces, and proceeds with solemnity to initiate me into the mysteries of the anatomical structure of this article. For if 25 the pipe must be perfect, the grain must not cross, the bowl must contain no flaws artfully concealed with putty and paint; but he is so long in choosing (for each pipe must be tried in his mouth at all angles, for several minutes) that I am obliged to turn my attention to an Australian who is waiting to buy quantities of pastries to share with his pals. They have lots of cash, these strong, well built lads, and they are generous-hearted. They are glad to talk of their home, and I have heard much about Australia, so that now it means more to me than just a warm land hopping with kangaroos.

Then there are the Canadians. My friend has a natural liking for these boys, and generally serves them to their "can of cigarettes" or "chewing gum." She calls them "open-air men" and they certainly do bring a feeling of breadth and space.

LETTERS.

Amongst all these differing types there is yet another kind of soldier who comes with the rest to buy his little luxuries; he is the public school boy, the young enthusiast who unable to wait for a commission has thrown in his lot with the crowd. There is no cigarette in his mouth to muffle the tone of a "Thank you," his money is placed within easy reach, and there is a "please" at the end of his request.

Our duties behind the counter are not confined to serving and smiling, however. The men often have little odd jobs for us to help them with.

One man wounded in his right arm asked me to help him with his letter home, and I loved him as he dictated. "Cheer-o-Mother, don't worry, and as the Bible says, 'The Lord will pull you through.'"

This delightfully incorrect quotation expresses so well the rough and ready philosophy of our Tommies.

Another time a letter was brought to be translated. It was a letter from a French girl to her parents-in-law in England telling of her marriage to their son. "George is now up the line. I have not seen him for months. It will ease my heart if you will only write and acknowledge me as your daughter, for his sake, and for the sake of the little one I am shortly expecting." There are many such marriages, and it is impossible to help wondering how these boys and girls will solve their matrimonial difficulties without even the help of a common language.

So the morning passes. In the afternoon the men read and write, using the hut as a club. In the evening there is always some entertainment, service, lecture, concert or dance; all are crowded, and it would be difficult to say which is the most popular. At 8.45 the hut closes. Once a week we are motored into a neighbouring town by a skilful lady

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PASSING OF A GREAT FREEMASON.

SIR E. LETCHWORTH.

LOCAL CONDOLENCES.

Sir Edward Letchworth, P.G.W., who recently resigned the post of Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons—a post he had held for over a quarter of a century—died at his London residence, Cornwall-gardens, in his 80th year on October 8th.

Mr. T. F. Hough, District Grand Master of English Freemasonry for Hongkong and South China, and Sir Paul Chater, Past District Master, have telegraphed their condolences to Lady Letchworth in her bereavement, and, anticipating the wishes of the present and past members of District Grand Lodge and also the Brethren of this District, they have identified them with the message. As a token of respect to the memory of the deceased the District Grand Master has issued orders for all the Lodges in the district to go into mourning.

Sir Edward Letchworth was initiated in the Jerusalem Lodge—one of the lodges possessing the privilege of nominating the Grand Stewards—in 1878, but within 18 months of his initiation he occupied the position of Master of the St. James' Lodge, Edmonton, by virtue of his having been one of the founders of the lodge and its first Senior Warden. In 1881 he was one of the Grand Stewards of the year and President of the Board of Stewards. In 1877 he was appointed Provincial Grand Registrar of Middlesex, and in 1884 Junior Grand Deacon of the United Grand Lodge of England. As Steward of the Manors to the late Queen Victoria and as an officer of the Duchy of Lancaster he had been brought into close touch with the Prince of Wales (as Grand Master of the Craft) appointed Edward Letchworth to be the Grand Secretary on the death of Colonel Shadwell H. Clarke in 1891, and in November, 1902, after his accession to the Throne, conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

It was as Consecrating Officer that Sir Edward Letchworth was best known to members of the Masonic Order, and to him belongs the honour of having consecrated more lodges and chapters than any other officer in the history of Freemasonry in England or in any other country, the total number being more than 400. He attained high office in all branches of Freemasonry. He was Grand Scribe of the Supreme Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry, Past Grand Warden of Mark Masonry, Past Grand Sword Bearer of the Great Priory of Knights Templars, Past Grand Officer in the Order of Home and the Red Cross of Constantinople, the Royal Select and Super Excellent Masters, the Order of the Secret Monitor, the Royal Order of Scotland, and the Ancient and Accepted Rite, in which he had taken the 33rd Degree.

Sir Edward Letchworth was one of the original supporters of the Volunteer movement at its inception in 1859, and for seven years held a commission as captain in two of the Volunteer Corps. He was a governor of the Foundling Hospital, as well as of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a vice-president of the Female Orphan Asylum. He was also a member of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, vice-patron of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and patron of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, of the House Committee of which he had been a member for 40 years.

The esteem in which Sir Edward Letchworth was held by Masons is shown in a speech made on his retirement from the position of Grand Secretary by the President of the Board of General Purposes, Sir Alfred Robbins, at the last quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge. The President, in moving a resolution of regret, said:—"Sir Edward Letchworth possesses the especially rare and incommunicable gift of growing old gracefully. We who have watched carefully his work, and have marvelled at the fullness of his powers even at an advanced age; we who have been closest to that labour have valued it most; but there is not a Mason in the whole jurisdiction who is not aware of the great influence that has been exercised by that dignified and venerable figure. It is given to few men to win such affectionate admiration as has been won by Sir Edward Letchworth."

In special recognition of the distinguished service he had rendered so long to Grand Lodge and of the fact that his counsel would still be available in a consultative capacity when desired, it was decided to continue to him his salary of £2,000 a year in his retirement. Unfortunately, his death occurred a month later.

W. B. Bro. P. Coleville Smith, P.G.D., was appointed Grand Secretary, and Mr. W. Robb, Past Grand Secretary of England, was elected Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, in succession to him.

chauffeur to fetch the stores. The town is fairly bristling with the well-known Red Triangle; everywhere there are notices, huts, hostels or canteens. There is a book for the relatives of the wounded. The Y.M.C.A. undertakes to provide shelter and to convey to the different hospitals the relatives of those dangerously ill. At the head of this hostel is a motherly woman who is ready at any hour with the two great comforts, hot tea and sympathy. This establishment is an oasis in the desert for the travel-worn and sorrow-stricken.

One does not think what the camps and towns would be like without these huts and hostels, which provide amusement, refreshment, and diversion from the dull monotony necessitated by the life out here.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, November 10th.

COMMOTION IN THE SWATOW AREA.
Swatow and its immediate neighbourhood is, on the whole, peaceful, but within the Swatow area there is not a little commotion. Northern (Fukien) soldiers have arrived and are disposed of according to the strategic plans of the local general. He is recognised as a capable officer, and no doubt he will make good use of the material at his disposal. I refrain from mentioning the disposition of the various units; for the local Press is forbidden to refer to these things. I have been informed that because of slight transgression of the local censor's rules some, or all excepting one, of the local papers have been suppressed. Swatow lives under a one-man rule. The general is dictator in his independence. We are all, of course, most anxious that the Southern troops will not come into collision with the Swatow troops, but in all likelihood they will if both factions persist in their present attitude. The people are certainly most averse from all these war-like preparations, and it is not by any means difficult to see when their sympathies lie. There appears to be much opposition to the recent agreement to the transfer of Phenix Hill, Kongsu, mining rights to Japan in lieu of military stores. Tuan is charged with selling his country to an alien Power. This purely business transaction is made use of to stir up feeling in the other Provinces against the Prime Minister Tuan, and is acting in some places like a red rag to a bull, creating very decided opposition.

CLAN FIGHTS.

While this tramping of men with arms is going on, local clan-fights among the peasantry are as regular almost in their occurrence as the seasons of the year. An unusual thing has happened in the present big clan fight now going on, and by reason of its rarity is worth relating. A small village was being surrounded by the enemy and there was no hope of the inhabitants escaping total destruction. They shouted out to the pressing besiegers the word for "surrender." A neutral person came to carry out their wishes. He approached the besiegers and succeeded without much difficulty in securing good terms of surrender. The foe demanded complete neutrality on the part of the villagers and permission to pass freely through the village, promising in return, no loss to person or property.

Considerable anxiety has been created by the formation of robber-bands, the moors so as at present the troops at the disposal of the authorities are intent on concerns of empire. The villages are all advised to form village guards and thus secure themselves against attack from these roving bands.

AN INTERESTING INNOVATION.

The Japanese Consul inaugurated a very interesting innovation by inviting the Swatow Chamber of Commerce (Chinese) to a sumptuous feast. It would be rather nice to see a more frequent so and come in purely social functions than has hitherto been the case between Chinese and their soldier guests. Kipling's dictum as to the lack of affinity between East and West is surely becoming more and more absurd in the light of experience. Chinese and European civilizations certainly differ in many particulars, but there is no evidence of an impossible gulf between the two, nor of the impracticability of their coalescing. In the past the main difficulty of communication was the matter of language, but that difficulty is being gradually bridged over. Anglo-Chinese schools are removing the barriers that hitherto interfered with the development of healthy social interests between Chinese and foreign residents.

GERMANY'S LONG CHERISHED PLANS.

GERMAN OFFICER'S BOAST TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

In the U. S. Senate recently, Senator Lewis made public for the first time the full text of a prediction made by Captain von Gutz, of the German Navy, to Admiral Dewey at Manila in 1898 that Germany would within a generation dominate the world. Reference to this prediction has been frequently made within the past nineteen years, but its full import has never before been revealed. As quoted by Admiral Dewey in his official report, von Gutz said:—"About fifteen years from now my country will start a great war. She will be in Paris in about two months after the beginning of hostilities. Her move will be but a step to her real object—the crushing of England. Some months after we finish our work in Europe we will take New York and probably Washington and hold them for some time. We will put your country in its place with reference to Germany. We do not propose to take any of your territory, but we do intend to take a billion or so of your dollars from New York and other places. The Monroe doctrine will be taken charge of by us, and we will dispose of South America as we wish. We'll forget this about fifteen years from now."

Senator Lewis informed the Senate that the above formed Admiral Dewey's communication to his Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.
EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM
THE PEAK DISTRICT.[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have read with sad interest your correspondent "S. L.'s" letter re "The Exclusion of Chinese from The Peak" which appeared in your correspondence column in to-day's issue.

While I painfully realise and freely acknowledge the faults of my own countrymen, at the same time I feel it my duty to remind "S. L." not to be blind to those of his own nation.

"Oh wad some power the giffie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!"
—Burns.

Much of the contents of your correspondent's letter is unnecessary, and goes but to show his ignorance of the Chinese mind. Convince China, O ye Powers! That Be, of the sincerity of your Government, and I would stake my life in that she would rather perish than be considered ungrateful. "Oh yes," some of you might say, "we have tried to do so, but the Chinese would not be convinced." Most decidedly not, ye lords, while ye daily go to convince them of thine insincerity. Practice what you preach—sincerity and justice—and you will never regret.

O selfish lord ye need hardly "hunnanise" (trouble not the dictionary for this) thine ultimatum in order to make us Chinese realise that this beautiful and wonderful home of insincerity, pride, greed, avarice and selfishness is a British Colony.

O ye Powers That Be, I earnestly pray that God may grant ye wisdom to "hunnanise," not to "hunnanise," to do what not to bleed, the helpless and the weak.

O ye brothers divine, wonder why ye failed so far in Christ's commission? Look not far ahead for the reason—the fault lies at thy own door.

"It is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind."
—Scott.

O Might there is thy sting, O Right there is thy defeat—I am, Yours, etc.,
CHINESE.

The University,
Hongkong, November 27th, 1917.
[The University has evidently a lot to answer for.—Ed., H.D.P.]

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG
HAI PO."]

CANTON, November 27th.

THE NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Wu Hon-man has agreed to accept the Civil Governorship. He will not undertake any military responsibility and will request only a small posse of police for his body-guard.

It is reported that Mok Sang-yu left Swatow on the 25th inst. He is said to have gone to Fukien or Hongkong and left two of his supporters in charge. The situation in Swatow is calm.

FUKIEN TO BE ATTACKED.

A largely attended military meeting was held at the Dutch Folly, yesterday, to discuss an attack on Fukien. It was decided that Admiral Ching Pik-kwong be appointed Chief-Commander of both the military and naval forces. Chan Kwang-ming was appointed to command twenty regiments, and Lam Po-yik to command the First Squadron. The sum of \$800,000 for expenses have been remitted by the Provisional Government, and the Chief-Commander is urged to start at an early date.

LAN YAN-SHI, Civil Governor of Hunan, who was appointed by the Peking Government, has wired to the authorities of the South-West, stating that Northern troops have evacuated Hunan, and the place is now under his charge. Lau has requested the authorities to make peace and at once stop the advance of Southern troops.

General Luk Wing-tung has ordered Chan-yin to be acting Treasurer of Canton. General Luk has desired to appoint Chen Ping-kwan Tsuchun of Kwong-si. Li Fook-lam, who was appointed Defence Commissioner of Kwong-chow and Wai-chow, assumed office to-day.

A FIGHTING ZONE.

The British Consul in Swatow, receiving reports that the authorities have decided to attack Swatow, has requested the Tsuchun to order the belligerents to fight at a certain place instead of disturbing the populous port of Swatow.

THE PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM.

The local authorities have received a long telegram from the President stating that, unless the opposition of the South-West to the Peking Government ceases, he himself will lead an army to settle the trouble.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THE BIG OPIUM CASE.

Mr. Beavis asked for a formal remand in the opium case, involving over a lakh of dollars, in which Lee Hyson and Ma Chi Leung are concerned.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Saturday next, bail to be renewed on the same undertaking as previously.

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment.

It was stated that defendant, who had been banished for twenty years, had broken the order several times.

Mr. J. R. Wood committed the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions in December.

AN ABSCONDING SALESMAN.

A Chinese salesman, employed at the Chung Hing Leung firm, who was reported to have absconded with \$43.34, money collected by him on behalf of his firm, was arrested on Monday.

Defendant pleaded guilty to fraudulently converting the money to his own use and Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A DUTIFUL SON.

A marine hawker was charged with being in unlawful possession of two odd boots, valued at \$10, reasonably suspected to have been stolen from a shop in Lascar Row.

Questioned by Mr. Dyer Ball defendant said he bought the boots from another marine hawker for his father.

Mr. Dyer Ball—Has your father got two right feet? Defendant—No; I did not notice that they both were for the right foot.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to 14 days' hard labour.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF A RAIN
COAT.

An unemployed Chinese was charged (1), with the attempted larceny of a rain-coat from the Wing Fat Cheong shop, at No. 68, Queen's Road Central; and (2), with returning from banishment.

It was stated that defendant was noticed by a *lukung* extracting the rain-coat from the shop by means of a bamboo pole, to which had been attached a hook.

Defendant said that he was sleeping on the door-step. The bamboo pole belonged to his friend, who asked him to take charge of it.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till to-morrow.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with the possession of 30 taels of opium.

Inspector Wildon said that the foks who were in charge of the junk had decamped, but the junk was in Police custody.

The defendant stated that the junk was chartered from a Japanese firm and usually sailed to Formosa. He could not remember the name of the firm, but he appealed to the Magistrate to order the boat to be released from the Police custody.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$3,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to the theft of several pieces of clothing from a shop at 124, Des Vaux Road Central.

Sergeant Murphy stated that at 7.30 p.m. on Monday defendant entered a pawn-broker's shop in Shanghai Street and offered two pairs of trousers for pawn. When questioned as to how he got the articles defendant ran away. The pawn-broker gave chase and eventually arrested defendant and handed him over to the Police. Besides the clothing, defendant had \$8, a silver watch, and a basket containing several pieces of clothing. Defendant appeared to have gained entrance to the shop from which the garments were taken through an adjoining house undergoing repairs.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

INAUGURATION OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL.THE PEOPLE OF PEKING
INDIFFERENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 14th.

The inauguration of the much talked of National Council took place last Saturday in the old Senate Building, a building which has witnessed many strange and exciting scenes during the time it has been attempted to administer this country by means of a Parliament. Despite all the discussion concerning the establishment of the Council, the proceedings were carried out without any enthusiasm or excitement and without any particular recognition being taken of the occasion by the people. With the exception that the streets in the vicinity of the Senate were heavily guarded and the flags of the Republic were flown over the official buildings and private residences and business houses—the latter by order of the police, who invariably tell the people of Peking when and how they should show feelings of joy and thankfulness—there was nothing to denote that anything of importance was occurring. In the main streets of the city the people lifted their eyes for a moment as the motor-cars and carriages rolled by with their brightly uniformed occupants on their way to the ceremony, and perhaps an inquiry was made as to why there were so many troops being sent to the West City. Beyond that, the inauguration of the National Council caused no comment or remark.

At 10 a.m. sharp the hundred members forming the Council—how they had been elected, if elected they were, is still a mystery—streamed into the hall. A few minutes later the President, followed by the Premier and the whole of the Cabinet (with the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Huang Ta-shieh, who was in the French Hospital) came in through the side entrance and took up their position to the right and left of the rostrum. The Master of Ceremonies then requested the oldest member present, Mr. Chang Feng-tai, to accept the chair. After reading a short opening address, the President took a position just under the Speaker's rostrum and delivered a prepared address. He congratulated the members present on being elected (1) to a seat in such an important Council, and went on to refer to the wave of democracy which during the past few years had swept over the world. Six years ago, China, falling in line with Western nations, had thrown over the monarchy in favour of a republican form of Government, which brought in its train true representation of the people in the country's legislature. In the past, it was explained, the Parliament had not been able to do all that was expected of it on account of the Election and Parliamentary laws having been loosely drawn up. It was now the duty of those present to rectify this and to ensure that the new Parliament, when it was called into being, would be a properly elected body and governed by wise and broad laws.

The Premier followed next with a speech of a similar nature. Both speeches were applauded, but no particular enthusiasm was shown. As soon as the Premier had resumed his seat, the Master of Ceremonies requested all to stand and face the National flag hanging over the Speaker's chair. He then gave the word of command and all those present bowed three times. This brought the inauguration ceremony to a close, the proceedings only taking fifteen minutes. Outside of the Diplomatic Body there were only five foreigners present, of which your correspondent was one. There were about one hundred and twenty Chinese in the galleries, these being admitted by special pass. On account of the many rumours of intended assassinations of different members of the Cabinet, strict military precautions were taken. The Senate was heavily guarded both inside and out, armed military police being posted on either side of the seat allotted to the Diplomatic Corps and among the other visitors.

The writer has very little confidence in the work which this Council will achieve; indeed, he will not be surprised if, after a very short life, it is dissolved. At the present moment, the political situation is such that the present Government may be thrown out of office at any moment. The present is undoubtedly intriguing with many of the Yangtze generals against the Premier, and the Premier, whom every one recognizes as an honest official, is losing much of his power on account of the type of men surrounding him. Should he be forced from office there is every possibility of the present National Council being dissolved and a new Parliament being immediately elected.

This Council as it now stands is in no way legislative; it has had its duties clearly defined. They are:—(1) To draw up new Election laws; (2) To draw up new Parliamentary regulations and laws. There are a number of politicians who wish to give this Council certain legislative powers for the purpose of eventually securing its approval to certain transactions which need Parliamentary recognition. At the thin end of the wedge, they suggest that the National Council shall be asked to confirm the declaration of war on Germany and the appointment of the Ministers of State who already form the Tuan Cabinet. The President, however, has knocked this on the head by defining the duties of the Council in a manifesto, but it is impossible to state definitely that this will not be changed after the Council has been in session a little time. Changes of this nature have

(Continued as foot of next column.)

SERVICES ENTERTAIN-
MENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending Nov. 27th and are gratefully acknowledged:

G. Piercy	2.00
"Morning Glory"	20.00
A. Denison	5.00
H. Hancock	10.00
A. Ritchie	5.00
R. E. Sedgwick	5.00
G. S. Archbutt	10.00
K. M. Cumming	5.00
J. H. Brister	5.00
E. Grant Smith	3.00
J. C. Nixon	3.00
P. S. Cassidy	3.00
P. P. Wodenhouse	10.00
"Lunatic"	5.00
"Spero"	50.00
T. J. Fisher	5.00
C. H. Mason	5.00
Mr. Justice Gompertz	5.00
W. A. Butterfield	5.00
M. M. Mans	5.00
Sir Wm. Lees Davies	5.00
L. N. Leefe	10.00
H. W. Sird	10.00
Asiatic Petroleum Co.	
N.L.W., W.H.B., W.M.	
J.R., L.A.C., A.M.B., E.B.	
F.H., J.T.	25.00
G. C. Moxon	10.00
C. D. W.	10.00
H. F. Campbell	5.00
J. Bentley	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Marriott	25.00
"Ken"	5.00
C. G. Harrison	5.00

Already acknowledged \$34.77
Total \$68.77

—Monthly subscription.
—Donation.

T. ROBINSON
(General Secretary).
F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

This tournament was continued on Monday evening, the Police Reserves increasing their lead over the Navy. Scores:—

H.E.F.E.	NAVY.
Mr. Yvanovich 250	Pte. Botting 133
Mr. Sequeira 242	Surgeon Smith 250
493	433

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex Regt.—Navy Ground, kick-off 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.
3rd Co. R.G.A. v. 89th Co. R.G.A.—Club Ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Black.

ROYAL ENGINEERS v. 25th MID-
DLESEX REGT.

In this match, to be played on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley, to-day at 4 p.m., the Royal Engineers' team will consist of:—Clarke, Blumfield and Lucas; Charles, Smith (Capt.), and White; Strauss, Townsend, Gordon, Horner, and Paskell.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

St. Andrew's Fair will be continued on Saturday afternoon and evening. On Friday Mes Cheung will take photographs of the Fair and these will be on sale in the form of "pictorial" postcards on Saturday. The Fair Post Office will be provided with a special "chop" for these and for all other correspondence which may pass through it, a special staff being delegated for this work. The "chop" will be of the ordinary Post Office type encircling the words "St. Andrew's Fair (a cross), 30th November, 1917, Hongkong." The charges, including stamps for postage will be five cents for local delivery and 10 cents for foreign. This will be a unique opportunity for collectors.

been only too frequent during the past six years of Republican Government in China. The only real importance, which one can attach to this gathering of representative officials lies in the fact that it is the herald of a new Parliament, under a new parliamentary system. When the old Parliament was kicked out there were but few mourners, for during the time it had been in existence it had accomplished nothing beyond making itself the laughing-stock of the world, and passing a bill giving to its members a rate of salary far out of proportion to the value of their services. The meetings were characterized by disgraceful and disorderly behaviour and by a lack of knowledge of parliamentary procedure, while different political factions were open to bribery and corruption. As a Parliament it was a failure, but its absence has, nevertheless, been keenly apparent. The scandalous manner in which the country's mineral and other deposits have been sold, concessions given away and financial transactions detrimental to the country's interests, entered into during the past few months would not have been possible had the Parliament been in session; for political jealousy would have prevented the members getting together in sufficient numbers to authorize such deals and there would have been too many to bribe. Those who supported deals of this nature would have had to reckon with their political opponents, and their proposals would have been brought into the light of public criticism and killed. If it does not end the signs of the times ailing, we shall have a Parliament within a very short time.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

& COMPANY,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ROBES OF THE MOMENT
IN NEWEST FABRICS.BLOUSES OF TASTE
IN VARIOUS MATERIALSGOLFERS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
IN SILK AND WOOL.HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
AT MODERATE PRICES.SHOES FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR
In "Lotus" and "Walkover" Brands.

MOTOR COATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.

Phone 1990.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for

PALM OLIVE.

Soap,

Shampoo,

Shaving Stick,

Face Cream,

Toilet Powder,

Talcum Powder.



Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

SMART NEW

LADIES'

SHOES.

WICHERT & GARDINER'S

UNIQUE FOOTWEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HEATHER DAY
OFFICIAL SOUVENIR
PROGRAMME.ON SALE TO-DAY
at the Principal Hotels and Stores.

PRICE: ONE DOLLAR.

[1327]

SALE BY AUCTION.

A COMPLETE ELECTRIC LIGHTING
PLANT (5 P.H. Edison's Oil Engine),
on SUNDAY, 2nd December, at 2.30 P.M.,
at BOA VISTA HOTEL, MACAO. [1324]

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Furnished. Enamelled Bath, Geiser,
etc. Apply to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1325]

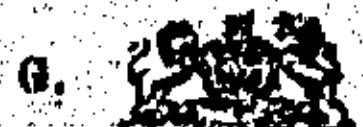
WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER
and TYPIST open for Engagement.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1326]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the Ladies who have offered to
send Cakes, Scones, Puddings and
Sweets, etc., to the "HEATHER DAY"
STALL kindly let Miss Arrow have them
in the Fair Grounds on the morning of
November 30th, between the hours of 10 A.M.
to 12 Noon.
To facilitate matters if other articles
are sent before that date to the Conveners
of the several Districts, viz:—
Mrs. MILROY ... West Point.
Mrs. SHAW ... East Point.
Mrs. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay.
Mrs. NEAVE ... Kowloon.
Mrs. CHATHAM ... The Peak.
Mrs. BLACK ... Central District. [1323]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to
the above Company, we are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at
Current Rates.UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1371]COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
DEPARTMENT.IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate
which should be clearly marked "TENDER
FOR QUARRIES," will be received at this
Office until NOON on MONDAY, the 3rd
of December, 1917, for the letting of the
undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hong-
kong, Kowloon, and the New Territories,
for one year from the 1st January, 1918.Each tender must be accompanied by a
receipt to the effect that the tenderer has
deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of
\$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer,
which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if
the tenderer refuse to carry out his tender
and comply with the conditions hereinafter
contained, should the tender be accepted.
The Government does not bind itself to
accept the highest or any tender.Forms of tender can be obtained from the
Director of Public Works.
Conditions of letting and plans of the
Quarries can be seen on application to the
Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lots No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Upset Price
Tsai Tai Mui No. 2	12'02	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4	7'30	3,500
Hok On No. 6	8'44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7	6'70	700
Do. No. 8	4'00	1,500
Ma Ti No. 9	1'84	300
Jordan Road No. 10	4'65	1,000
Yau Ma Tei No. 11	2'88	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 12	3'00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	10'13	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	3'90	500
Sha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-33	24'58	2,700
Sai Tau Wan Nos. 1-13	18'53	600
Lay Ma Nos. 1-23	20'44	2,000
Fai Lam Hills No. 12	4'28	12,000

[1310]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT to
take charge of Export Department.
Apply, stating experience and salary
required, to—
P.O. Box 250,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1325]

WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an
appointment as SURGEON on Board
a Steamer sailing for Singapore, etc.
Apply—
"M. D."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1313]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(Rente Française 4%).THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE beg to announce that they are
prepared to receive and forward to Paris,
free of commission and telegram charges,
at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applica-
tions for the above Loan, which will shortly
be open to public subscription.
The last of applications will be CLOSED
IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917,
and those intending to subscribe are invited
to apply without delay.
Issue Price: 85.80.
Full particulars will be supplied on applica-
tion to the—
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
6, Chater Road. [1290]4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1917.

Price of issue Frs. 68.60

Bearing interest from the 16th
Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription List will be closed
on the 12th December, 1917.Bills and Bonds of the "National
Defence" bought before the 1st
November, 1917, are accepted in
payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
where full particulars may be obtained.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1323]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

ON MONTHLY TENANCY.

GODOWN, HOUSE, etc., situated on
M.L.L. Shaukiwan, known as Black-
heads Soap Works.
Apply to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS. [1314]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morison Terrace and
Broadwood Terrace.
OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shaukiwan Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [132]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable
SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently re-
constructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Cross Street Road Central. [1300]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1273]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE.

GODOWN D. & Daddell Street.

No. 57, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and

GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR

at 7, Daddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly

and Walsh's Printing Office.

ONE GODOWN in Daddell Street.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE

PEAK.
Apply to—LUNSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1300]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM: BELAWAN DELI, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"a JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 3rd Dec. will be
subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 3rd Dec. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented within 10 days after arrival of steamer,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
Undersigned in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917. [1323]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE
OF THE
"NEDELAND" AND "ROTTERDAM"
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GROTIUS"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that
all Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after noon of the 30th
inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th
Dec. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 30th inst. at 10 A.M. by the
Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.
No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1917. [1315]THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP
LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"STORVIKEN"

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 28th Nov. at 5 P.M.
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on
the 28th Nov., at 9.30 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1917. [1306]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EUMAEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will be at Consignees' risk.
The Cargo will be ready for deliv-
ery from Godown on and after 28th
November.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M.
and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 3rd December will be subject
to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or
before the 17th December, or they will
not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917. [1322]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EQUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI
AND MANILA.THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived
from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby notified that their
Cargo is being landed at their risk into the
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at
Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that
they must produce an Import Permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be
countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on SATURDAY, 1st Dec., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within a month
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after 3rd Dec. will be subject to
rent.
No Fire Insurance whatsoever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917. [1318]

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES—

Scotts, 1917.

Yvert et Teller's, 1917.

Stanley Gibbons, 1917 (First part).

GEACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
COLD
CURE
TABLETSCURE A COLD IN THE
SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL

HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently
received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"

Howley,

Blackwater,

Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs.

WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles

of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to

have these as soon as possible, as she is

to-day sending her last bottle to her son

(Capt. —, of the Buffs, who is at the

front and finds the Tablets excellent for

stopping Cold.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[12]

BIRTH.

FORSTYTH.—At Peak Hospital, on 27th

November, 1917, to Dr. and Mrs.

FORSTYTH, a son. [1327]

MARRIAGE OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE PEAK RESERVATION.

It is greatly to be regretted, we think,

that an attempt is being made to create

an artificial agitation amongst the local

Chinese community over the suggested

amendment of the Peak Reservation

Ordinance. Since 1904 a regulation has

been in force precluding the Chinese

from renting any land or building in the

Peak district for the purposes of residence

without a special permit from the

Governor-in-Council, and it is now pro-
posed to make it impossible to evade this
regulation by the purchase of property.
There is, therefore, no question of intro-
ducing a new principle; it is sought
merely to reaffirm one already accepted
by providing that wealth shall no longer
be an open sesame. This is a point which
should appeal strongly to Mr. M. K. Lo,
who has taken up the cudgels on behalf
of his fellow-countrymen, and on grounds
that he would find it impossible to es-
tablish, complaining that the Bill does not
even seek to protect the weak against the
strong. He admits that the Chinese, as
a whole, do not desire to live at the
Peak, but he denies that this is any
reason why they should not object to the
proposed measure. On the contrary, he
argues that it renders any fresh legisla-
tion of the nature contemplated "un-
necessary and gratuitous." This is very
plausible but hardly convincing. The
Chinese are so numerous in this Colony
that if only a relatively small proportion
of them were free to choose the Peak as
a place of residence they could soon elbow
out all the Europeans, who already
experience difficulty in finding accommo-
dation there. Moreover, there have beenvery persistent attempts lately on the
part of some Chinese to acquire property
in the district, and it is this, we suspect,
which has led to a recognition of the
flaw in the existing Ordinance. Mr. Lo's
opposition, however, is chiefly directed
at the "racial distinction" which, he
declares, is the "basic principle" of the
Bill. "In the eyes of the British Consti-
tution," he reminds us, "all subjects
of His Majesty the King, so long as they
conduct themselves according to law, have
equal rights and privileges," and there-
fore it is wrong to forbid by legislation
law-abiding British subjects, of whatever
race, from residing in certain prescribed
areas in a British Colony. We gather
from this that he is not pleading on behalf
of all the moneyed Chinese in Hong-
kong, but only on behalf of those who
can claim to be British subjects. The
remainder, being merely guests, have no
locus standi and are not, therefore, con-
cerned. We hope this is clearly under-
stood by the Chinese Chamber of Com-
merce. Now if we examine Mr. Lo's claim,
we find that equal rights and privileges
are limited to those British subjects who
conduct themselves according to law." The
law, however, is not the same for all
British subjects, and certain customs
which Asiatics are permitted to follow are
forbidden to Europeans under very severe
penalties both by the laws of the realm
and the laws of society. There is no need
to specify these customs because they are
well-known. While, therefore, we do not
interfere with those whose mode of
living is antipodal to our own, we are
surely justified in asking that English,
Irish, Scotch and Welsh residents of
a British Colony who their forefathers
founded should be at liberty to exclude
from their midst, in one district at least,
conditions which are not tolerated in
their own domestic circles. Do Mr. Lo
and those who think with him seriously
contend that the Chinese are entitled to
claim a dual nationality, and enjoy all the
privileges of British citizenship without its
limitations or obligations? It is probable
that in many cases Chinese who have been
educated in British institutions follow
strictly English customs, but, although
we can understand and sympathise with
their feelings in this matter, it would not
be practicable to frame a Bill with
exemptions based on any such ground.
After all, the Peak district has been
developed solely by Europeans, who,
accustomed to a more bracing climate than
Hongkong enjoys, found it more con-
ducive than the lower levels to the health
of themselves and their families. They
have thus acquired something in the
nature of a prescriptive right to the
district. Certainly no such plea can be
advanced by the Chinese. Mr. Lo's asser-
tion that the English middle-class cannot
afford to live at the Peak is incorrect, but
it would very soon become a fact if
wealthy Chinese were permitted to com-
pete with them for dwelling-houses.
Already Europeans have been squeezed out
of some of the lower levels by Chinese
refugees and retired Chinese merchants
from other parts of the world who are
prepared to pay heavily for the privilege
of living under the security of the British
flag. We do not want to be ultimately
edged out of the Colony altogether. For
our part we should like to see the Ordinance
apply not merely to Chinese but to
all Asiatics, and, if they should develop
a taste for the hill-tops, there is no reason
why they should not be granted a reserva-
tion of their own. There could not then,
it seems to us, be the slightest justifica-
tion for any complaint of unfair treat-
ment.A Chinese living, at Cook Street,
Hungnam, has been sent to the Kwong
Wah Hospital, suffering from injuries
sustained through being knocked down
by a motor-car in Bulkeley Street, on
Monday.A Chinese porter, employed at the
Hongkong Hotel, has been admitted to
the Government Civil Hospital, suffering
from a compound fracture of the leg,
caused by a trunk from the luggage cart
falling on him.The Official "Souvenir Programme of
"Heather Day," will be on sale to-day
at the Principal Hotels and Stores. On
Thursday afternoon a number of boys and
girls in costume will offer it for sale in
the lounge of the Hongkong Hotel.A motor cyclist, travelling along the
Praya East, on Monday afternoon, knock-
ed over a Chinese woman carrying some
empty baskets. Luckily the woman did
not fall under the cycle and so escaped
serious injury. The cyclist took no notice,
and did not stop; in fact, he did not even
turn his head to see if he had done any
damage.A generous donor has given a handsome
silver cup, now being exhibited in
Messrs. Tak Chung's window, in Queen's
Road, as a prize for the correct, or
nearest guess, of the aggregate weight of
certain animals exhibited at the Zoo at
St. Andrew's Fair. Those who are keep-
ing animals for exhibition or sale at the
Zoo are requested to have them on the
Murray Parade Ground by 2 p.m. on
Friday.The annual bazaar of the Italian Con-
vent will commence on Saturday morn-
ing, and be continued on the two follow-
ing days. The transfer of some 150
little Chinese children to the orphanage
in Hongkong has entailed a considerable
addition to the expenditure, and the
need for financial assistance is further
increased by the fact that, owing to the
war, the grant-in-aid from Italy has been
reduced to a negligible quantity.The Hongkong and South China War
Savings Association call the attention of
members to the danger of sending money
in bank notes for investment in the
Association in sealed packages, by ordi-
nary chit-book. All money should either
be paid in personally by the investors or
by somebody deputed by him, or sent by
crossed cheque. In future sealed packages
which have the appearance of containing
bank notes or coin will not be accepted.The Bishop of Victoria has been spend-
ing the last week at Canton. He has
visited the Church Missionary Society
and several other institutions. He re-
turned to the Colony yesterday and will
take part in the service of intercession
on behalf of Missions which is
being held in the Cathedral to-day.
He will also officiate at a special service
to be held in St. John's Cathedral at 12
o'clock on Thursday in connection with
the special day of thanksgiving and
prayer appointed by the President of the
United States of America.Captain H. S. Smith, one of the most
popular and oldest skippers on the
Pacific, has just completed his 151st
voyage across the Pacific Ocean, and at
the same time gives up his post as com-
mander of the Tenny Maru says the N.C.
Daily News. Captain Smith is not leav-
ing the service of the Tenny Kisen Kaisha,
but will be merely transferred to another
liner of that company. Some time ago
the Japanese Government made a ruling
that no foreign captain could command
subsidized vessels. As the Shinyo Maru
and the Tenny Maru both came under this
class, it was necessary for the company
to substitute Japanese for the foreign
commanders. It is very probable that
Captain Smith will take command of the
T. K. K. S. Sherry Maru, after his
vacation.The total output of the Kailan Mining
Administration's mines for the week
ending 10th November amounted to
68,781 tons and the sales to 68,711 tons.The St. Andrew-tide Intercession
Service for Missions will be held at the
Cathedral this evening at 4 o'clock. The
preacher will be the Rev. R. C. Taylor,
of the West China Mission.Mr. Lauritsen, of the Dragon Motor
Garage, has reported to the Police that
on Saturday night some person entered
the Garage through the ceiling of the
first floor, which is unoccupied, and stole
a quantity of motor-car and cycle inner
tubes, a set of stencils, some electric bulbs,
and a woollen blanket, valued together
at \$45.A Chinese living, at Cook Street,
Hungnam, has been sent to the Kwong
Wah Hospital, suffering from injuries
sustained through being knocked down
by a motor-car in Bulkeley Street, on
Monday.

THE WAR.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN ITALY. MAY SURPRISE AUSTRO-GERMANS.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA. DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

AMERICA AND GERMANY'S ALLIES.

Branno-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, November 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was no further infantry action on the southern battle-front.

We captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters on the Ypres front.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing eastward and north-eastward of Ypres, particularly at Passchendaele.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 26th.

A wireless German official report states:—Obstinate enemy attacks at Inchy failed.

We repulsed minor advances against Bourlon and cleared out the English nests which remained behind our lines near Bourlon.

We captured 300 prisoners.

We made progress south-westward of the edge of Bourlon Wood and westward of Fontaine.

We repulsed attacks northward of Banteaux and eastward of Gricourt.

THE BATTLE OF BOURLON WOOD.

LONDON, November 26th.

The following concludes the description of the battle of Bourlon Wood, published yesterday:—Later in the evening we again advanced and completely restored the situation, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans as the price of their very temporary success.

Our troops are reported to be in possession of the streets of Bourlon village, but the possession of this place is relatively of minor importance, in view of our occupation of the wood, which is the dominating spot in the entire battle ground.

Our capture of one hundred guns consists of all legitimate artillery weapons, not merely a collection largely made up of trench-mortars, which the Germans count in their alleged captures.

A great feature in the fighting has been the daring achievements of our airmen.

Reconnoitring work was mostly effected within pistol shot of the enemy and amid showers of bullets.

A flotilla of aeroplanes rescued Tanks held at bay in the north-east corner of the wood, drenching the assailants with Lewis gun fire.

An airman dropped a couple of twenty-five pound bombs right in the middle of a marching column of Germans. Nothing was left, except two craters surrounded by heaps of corpses.

Other exploits were equally successful, and some of our aviators returned with their machines and clothes riddled with bullets.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, November 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy has not repeated his attacks on the Bourlon position since yesterday's failure. The situation, therefore, is unchanged.

There was considerable mutual artillery firing north-eastward of Ypres, and in the Passchendaele sector.

There was no infantry action.

NO INFANTRY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, November 26th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Since the last heavy German counter-attack last night, which pressed us back from the north-eastern portion of Bourlon village, there has been no infantry activity in the Cambrai battle area.

The tactical situation is not appreciably affected by this small enemy recovery, since we still possess the high ground dominating the German positions over a wide stretch of the front.

One effect of our command of the high ground has been reported by patrols, which found certain enemy trench elements had been abandoned at night-time, manifestly owing to the advisability of readjusting his line and in order to minimise the destructive results of the heavy fire which we are able to concentrate under direct observation.

Occasional bursts of fierce German shelling at night-time were probably designed to cover these withdrawals.

There is nothing in these movements to indicate any design of an enemy retreat. They are merely the natural fruits of our success in the Bullecourt area.

The weather is now bitterly cold, a shrill north wind and cloudless sky. The visibility is excellent, so that large numbers of our airmen are up.

Despite heavy rain squalls during the past 24 hours, the ground is drying rapidly, and the going is pretty good everywhere in the battlefield.

There is great activity reported behind the German front.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed as follows to Sir Douglas Haig:—"I congratulate you, General Byng and the troops on the successful operations in the neighbourhood of Cambrai. The complete surprise effected by such novel methods of warfare has been received with the utmost satisfaction throughout my Empire, holding out great hopes for the future. It is gratifying that the Tanks, which are a purely British invention, played an important part."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, November 27th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly violent artillery actions in Belgium, and north of Chemin-des-Dames.

Our artillery dispersed enemy assemblages north of the positions we captured yesterday.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery duel in this sector continues most vigorously.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONQUERED POSITION ORGANISED.

PARIS, November 26th.

A communiqué states:—There was great artillery activity on the right of the Meuse, in the region north of Hill 34, where we organised the conquered position.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 26th.

A wireless German official report states:—A French attack on a four kilometre front between Samogneux and Beaumont broke down.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FIGHTING ON ROUMANIAN FRONTS.

LONDON, November 26th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—Fighting on the Northern, Western and South-Western Rumanian fronts occurred. Fraternisations were observed.

TURKS REPULSED.

Southward of the Narokh Lake we repulsed strong forces of Turks in the sea coast region of the Caucasus.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

BRITISH ARMY MARCHING THROUGH ITALY.

LONDON, November 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, describes the magnificent spectacle of British troops marching through Italy, comprising cavalry, artillery and infantry, and extending along the roads for miles, with all other branches of the Army following. The infantry have been marching steadily for days, making sixteen miles a day.

The artillery is equipped with a great number of guns, accompanied by endless lines of lorries, carts, pontoons and other accessories of a complete Army.

SITUATION STATIONARY.

On the evening of yesterday, the Correspondent telegraphed:—The enemy is vigorously pressing at three points: First, at Tomba Mountain and at Monfenera, the latter being a spur of the Tomba. The crest has fallen, but a heroic defence has rendered the situation stationary. Behind the Tomba and Monfenera supplementary defences are being prepared, and they will minimise the loss if Tomba and Monfenera fall, although a considerable advance here might force the Piave.

The second point of attack is, San Martino on the Brenta; and the third point is the Asiago Plateau, especially Monte Meletta, where the enemy has maintained a steady pressure among the snows for a fortnight. Thanks, however, to the grim determination of the Italian infantry, the enemy's attempts have been defeated.

The British forces are eager to get into the fight, and the Austro-German may soon be unpleasantly surprised.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 26th.

A wireless German official report states:—We achieved local mountain successes against the Italians.

ALL ENEMY EFFORTS FAIL.

LONDON, November 26th.

An Italian official report states:—Enemy masses yesterday again attacked between the Brenta and the Piave.

On the left wing the attack on Monte Perica was promptly crushed by our counter-attack.

We replied to every fresh enemy attempt.

The Alpini annihilated their assailants at Tasson.

The enemy's pressure was strongest at the centre, but he was definitely repulsed.

We captured 200 prisoners.

We repulsed an enemy attack on our right, from Monte Fenera, taking prisoners.

THREE ENEMY DIVISIONS DESTROYED.

LONDON, November 26th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Rome, telegraphing on the 26th instant, deals with the fortnight's hard fighting on the Piave line, and says half-a-dozen enemy attacks on a ten-mile front, on the Monte Fenera-Monte Perica-San Martino line, were repulsed. The enemy was obliged to withdraw three Divisions, because literally they had been nearly destroyed, the slopes being strewn with corpses of the Prussian Guards and Austrian Jaegers.

Prisoners acknowledge that the Italian resistance is beyond belief, and say they can only hope to break it with the assistance of heavy artillery, whose arrival is daily expected.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY BODY SURRENDERS.

NORWICH, November 26th.

A body of the enemy, including 200 whites, sent in a flag offering to surrender.

We are still hotly pursuing the Germans who are supposed to be succumbing to the forced marching. We captured 120 whites and 73 Askaris at Nwale. This month to date we have captured 1,000 whites.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

PATROLS PRESSED BACK.

LONDON, November 26th.

An official report states:—General Allenby's advanced patrols were pressed back to the southern bank of the Naharaja.

Our mounted troops captured Bittir Station and Zinkarim, 34 miles westward of Jerusalem.

Strong bodies of Turks are holding the high ground westward of Jerusalem and covering the Jerusalem-Shechem road to the north.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

MAXIMALISTS' CLAIMS.

PETERSBURG, November 27th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that M. Lenin has dissolved the Army Committees, which support the Delegates' and the Socialist parties, and who are reproached for opposing fraternisation.

The Maximalists claim that they control Petrograd, Moscow, Kieff, Nijni Novgorod, Kharkoff, Odessa, Sumara, Kazan, Rostoff, and other important towns.

EARLIER CABLES.

NO RECOGNISABLE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that since the fall of the Provisional Government no Government had been established with which Great Britain could enter relations.

Mr. Balfour also stated that neither the Government nor, as far as he was aware, any of the Allies had replied to the Russian proposal for an immediate armistice with a view to peace negotiations.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, November 26th.

Interesting developments are expected on the Russian front.

General Dukhonin has flatly refused to hand over the supreme command to General Krilenko, declaring he will arrest him if he arrives at Headquarters.

Nevertheless, General Krilenko has left Petrograd for the front.

KALEDIN'S COSSACKS.

Considerable mystery hangs over the whereabouts of General Kaledin's Cossacks.

RUSSIAN BANK'S GOLD HOLDINGS SAFE.

According to the Times, it is believed in London that the Bank of Russia's gold holdings have been removed safely from Petrograd, and are not likely to fall into the clutches of the Leninists.

THE EXHAUSTION OF SUPPLIES.

PETERSBURG, November 26th.

The Commanders at the front continue to send most ominous despatches concerning the exhaustion of supplies, which are arousing the apprehensions of the hordes of hungry soldiers invading the centres of population.

News and telegrams from abroad are being suppressed.

THE PRUSSIAN REFORM BILLS.

AMSTERDAM, November 26th.

The long-promised Prussian Reform Bills have been published.

They establish equal and direct suffrage, with a secret ballot for the Lower House, but the Upper House remains strongly Conservative and comprises representatives of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Handicrafts, Universities and Churches, but with also 60 life-members, and 150 nominees of the Crown, and provide that a quorum of 200 is essential.

THE AIR COUNCIL.

LONDON, November 26th.

It is officially announced that Lord Botherwick has been appointed President of the Air Council.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

FURTHER DECLARATION OF WAR FAVOURED.

WASHINGTON, November 26th.

Mr. Stone, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Committee, favours a declaration of war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with which the United States is really already at war.

LATEST CABLES.

LATER.

This indicates that Congress, which meets on the 3rd December, will be met by a vigorous demand for a declaration of war against the allies of Germany.

Mr. Stone added:—"I understand that some, if not a large number, Austrian troops may now or soon will be actually fighting on the Western Front."

EARLIER CABLES.

BOMB EXPLOSION.

LONDON, November 26th.

A telegram from New York states that an anarchist bomb was found in a church at Milwaukee. The bomb exploded in a Police Station, killing seven detectives and wounding three.

NEW YORK DOCKS A PROHIBITED ZONE.

Sentries have been ordered to shoot unauthorised persons found within the barred zone around the New York Docks.

"FOR VALOUR."

TWENTY MEN WIN VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Gazette announces that 20 Victoria Crosses have been awarded. These include five Australians, one South African and one Canadian.

While the stories of heroism are nearly all so remarkable that differentiation is difficult, the following may be taken as being amongst the finest examples:—

Acting Lieut.-Colonel Lewis PUGH EVANS, D.S.O., Royal Highlanders, commanding the Lincolnshire, for most conspicuous bravery and leadership. Lieut.-Colonel Evans took his battalion in perfect order through a terrific enemy barrage, personally formed up all units and led them to the assault. While a strong machine-gun emplacement was causing casualties and troops were working round the flank, Lieut.-Col. Evans rushed at it himself, and by firing his revolver through a loophole forced the garrison to capitulate.

After capturing the first objective he was severely wounded in the shoulder, but he refused to be bandaged. He reformed his troops, pointed out all future objectives, and again led the troops forward, and was again badly wounded. Nevertheless, he continued to command until the second objective was won, and, after consolidation, he collapsed from loss of blood. As there were numerous casualties he refused assistance, and by his own efforts ultimately reached a dressing-station. His example of cool bravery stimulated in all ranks the highest valour and determination to win.

Sergeant WILLIAM FRANCIS BURMAN, Rifle Brigade. When the advance of his Company was held up by enemy machine-gun firing at point-blank range, he shouted to the men next to him to wait a few minutes. He went forward alone to seemingly certain death and killed the enemy gunner, carried the gun to the Company's objective, and subsequently used it with great effect. This exceptionally gallant deed assured the progress of the attack. A quarter-of-an-hour later, the battalion on the right, being impeded by a party of about 40 of the enemy, who enfiladed them, Burman and two others ran forward and got behind the enemy, killing six and capturing two officers and 29 men.

OBITUARY.

SIR L. STARR JAMESON.

LONDON, November 26th.

The death is announced of Sir Starr Jameson.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDOLENCES.

His Majesty the King has sent a message of condolences to Mr. Middleton Jameson, brother of the late Sir Starr Jameson. His Majesty says the people will with him deplore the loss of one who rendered such great service to the Empire.

[Sir Starr Jameson, commonly known as Dr. Jameson, was President of the British South Africa Company. He led the famous raid on the Transvaal, on December 29th, 1895, for which he was tried in London, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. He was also a Director of the De Beers Consolidated Company.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

THE PREMIERSHIP.

SHANGHAI, November 27th.

Hsu Shi-chang proposed the appointment of Tien Wan-lich as Premier, but Tien Wan-lich has declined.

LUK WING-TING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Shen Chun-huan has wired the President stating that after the arrival of Luk Wing-ting's telegram he will come to Peking.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to the President demanding the restoration of the old Parliament, but the President and Wang Shi-cheng do not approve the proposal.

HUNAN AFFAIRS.

The Hunan people recommend Tam Hing as Tachun of Hunan and Cheng Chien as Civil Governor.

APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

Wang Chen-yuan, Tachun of Hupeh, has wired to Peking demanding that troops be sent to help Aochow (a place near Changsha, which was reported as having been captured by Southerners).

INCREASED NAVY PERSONNEL.

LONDON, November 26th.

A supplementary Navy Estimate provides for an additional 50,000 men, making a total personnel of 450,000.

SERVICES' INCREASED PAY.

LONDON, November 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the increase of pay to the Army and Navy would be operative from September 29th for the Army, and from October 1st for the Navy. It is estimated that the total increases will be £25,000,000 for the first year, and £29,000,000 for the second year.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, November 26th.

Twelve thousand Republicans and Socialists demonstrated in Madrid and demanded an amnesty for the members of the Revolutionary Strike Committee who were court-martialled last August. Republican leaders, in addressing the crowds, congratulated the people upon adopting a firm attitude.

UNRULY GERMANS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 26th.

Crowds of young Germans shouted down Sir R. Borden at an election meeting at Kitchener (formerly Berlin), Ontario.

MR. ASQUITH ON A REAL PEACE.

RESTITUTION AND RESETTLEMENT.

Mr. Asquith addressed in the Coliseum at Leeds a meeting convened by the War Affairs Committee. The building, which holds 3,500 peoples, was crowded to the doors and the audience represented all parties in the West Riding. Lord Harewood, Lord Lieutenant of the County, occupied the chair.

The following were the chief points in Mr. Asquith's speech:—

With negligible exceptions the nation has presented, and still presents, an unbroken front of unshakable resolve. We are fighting for peace—the peace of the world.

Peace is worth any sacrifice except the sacrifice of those things which make peace worth having and ensure its stability.

No peace is worthy of the word which ignores the principles of right and defies the historic traditions, the aspirations, and liberties of the peoples affected.

The larger share of the calamities now devastating the world can be traced to the spoliation practised by Germany on France under the treaty of 1871 and its inevitable consequences.

A definite reply to the questions whether Germany would restore Alsace-Lorraine to France and make full restoration to Herr Michell's pious platitudes. Such practical steps alone can open the road to a real and lasting peace.

We do not aim at the annihilation of Germany or the permanent degradation of the German people. Prussian militarism has been, and is, our objective. We aim at an international system, under which both great and small States can be secured a stable foundation and independent development. The just claims of Italy and Roumania are long overdue; heretofore Serbia must

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VON ARMIN'S FAILURE. NINE UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS.

BATTLE FOR THE RIDGES.
(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO THE "MORNING POST.")

THE BRITISH FRONT, Oct. 1st.
General von Armin is willing to pay heavily to recover the lower slopes of the Paschendale Ridge, already in our possession. A study of the counter-attack of the past five days, culminating in to-day's great efforts, reveals the conviction of the German High Command that the immediate capture of the high ground is imperative whatever casualties the operation may involve. The south of Polygon Wood are no doubt intended to deprive us of observation from the heads of the valley between Gheluvelt and Beclere; the repeated assaults above Polygon Wood show the precariousness of the enemy's position on the ridge north of Beclere. At Zonnebeke we are within a short distance of the crest. Already the assembly of counter-attacks under cover of the ridge is seriously hampered, and the enemy is apparently nervous lest we should think of taking the remaining narrow fragment of the western slope and thus obtaining complete surveillance over every movement he makes in the open.

For the purpose of re-establishing his line on both sides of the main road fresh divisions have been brought up, batteries re-grouped, and the supply of ammunition expedited with a prodigality recalling his extravagant outbursts on the Somme. The result has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. All counter-attacks are welcome, but this steady waste of men and munitions in a series of futile efforts is greater than I thought probable, and its effect on the spirit of the German troops engaged is undoubtedly very depressing.

The first of these heavy counter-attacks, resulting in continuous fighting last Tuesday, was intended to forestall our thrust against Zonnebeke and the remainder of Polygon Wood. The Fifth Reserve Division designated for this sacrifice is said to have furnished two battalions of 200; the Twenty-ninth, 300; the Thirtieth Reserve Infantry, 300; to support the Fourth German Army in the first assault at a quarter to six in the morning. A remarkably large number of batteries contributed the barrage. Concentrated against this narrow section of our front astride the Menin road were nearly all the field guns, field and heavy howitzers, and long-range guns that the enemy could bring to bear from his artillery positions behind the ridge.

ALL-NIGHT FIGHT.

Before the day dawned practically all the troops of the Fifth Reserve Division must have been in the battle, and throughout the night continued to attack in the hope of increasing the slight advantage gained by many hours of the severest fighting. Yet our attack was launched at dawn on Wednesday unweakened by these furious onslaughts and fully achieved its purpose.

The failure of this carefully prepared enemy plan adversely influenced the fresh regiments thrown into the battle. The counter-attacks against Polygon Wood and Zonnebeke were already told how the formations were repeatedly broken at their assembly points, and that the only two attacks that succeeded in coming within machine-gun and rifle range were as effectually dispersed. For some hours there was a pause while the enemy no doubt brought up other troops from reserve areas. On Friday morning the first assault was made against Polygon Wood. The German advance was slow and reluctantly against the Australians, who waited until they were quite close before opening fire. They scattered into shell holes, and for several hours afterwards little parties of stragglers from this broken wave were climbing out of shell holes and advancing into the Australian lines with hands up—three officers, and more than three score men in all, and not one of them had any fight left in him.

ATTACK BY MOONLIGHT.

During Friday night the enemy guns put down a series of barrages without showing his infantry, obviously trying to keep our men at high tension. On Saturday he decided to try again. Fragments of "storm" troop battalions emerged from the crater south of Polygon Wood and crept up to their attack. They were observed by airman passing below Broodseinde to make a dash over the ridge into Zonnebeke, and again the guns laid them flat. The enemy thought he might do better in the moonlight, and at one o'clock yesterday morning he lost another lot of "storm" troops east of the Polygon Wood, and at half-past six a second batch beyond Tower Hamlets. The day, however, made the two more ambitious efforts. The first youth of Ronlesbeek, was abandoned before the infantry involved could reach our line; the second, astride Menin road, was a larger affair, with a dense barrage from "smoke pots" assisting usual heavy shellfire, and unhappy flammenwerfer experts carrying their values of gas and petrol before the "storm" troops. The result of this attack was the temporary occupation of one of our advanced posts. An immediate counter-attack drove the enemy back, and some prisoners and many dead were left behind.

The last attack of the day was a repetition of the second, but was dealt with more promptly, and the "storm" troops could not get forward. Then more troops were brought forward for the counter-attacks made to-day.

Our men comment on the noticeable decline of the fighting quality of their opponents. One sergeant of a West Country regiment told me that three parties of Prussians surrendered successively to him without firing a shot. The exhausted remnants of the Fifth Reserve Division's "storm" troops, put up the white flag when a lance-corporal approached them, and in the words of the latter, "they hadn't any fight left in them." Dissatisfaction in one German division has been so great owing to the incompetence of the officers and the presence of large numbers of Poles and Alsatians that the remnants composing it have been of very little value. This division, after being hammered to badly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"DEAD" BOY HOME AGAIN. FIVE DAYS UNDERNEATH AN OVERTURNED BOAT.

Since the war, returning from the dead seems to have become an easier matter than it was once, though still rare enough. An astonishing case has just occurred in London, a youth named Francis arriving home to find his family in full mourning for him.

A man who is "missing" from a front-line trench in France is far more likely to be heard of again than was this youth Francis, who was an ordinary seaman on a steamer trading out of London. The steamer was torpedoed recently, and all her company was picked up by a British destroyer excepting three men who were in a boat which capsized on being hurriedly launched. The three men disappeared at once, and were not seen again. The boat was cut away to float off bottom upwards.

When Francis arrived home his mother disbelieved her son's story, but put it "she nearly dropped." The youth is not yet sufficiently recovered from his terrible experience to be what is called "graphic." As told to a Press representative this is what happened.

Francis was with the other two men, enclosed within the overturned boat. They caught hold of a thwart and raised themselves, expecting to be picked up. For two days the men existed with no food or water, their bodies half immersed, and then the two elder men died. There was a vague green twilight within the boat, which was full of hollow sounds. There was also food and water, but Francis could not reach them. Discovering his companions were dead, he pushed them off the thwart with his foot.

On the fifth day he could endure it no longer, and being a powerful swimmer, dived for the outer world to die in daylight. Outside, though weakened by his sufferings, he made a desperate struggle to reach the boat, and succeeded in getting astride of the keel. To that he clung for three days more, and was then sighted by a French destroyer. He was hardly conscious, and was taken at once to a hospital at Brest, where good treatment pulled him round. He had been eight days altogether without food or drink.

near Hurtubise in April, was sent to Russia. More than a thousand Alsatians were drafted into it in May, and new officers, who had not previously been in the line, were appointed. According to accounts, the men were insufficiently commanded, and there was constant friction between them and the senior non-commissioned officers. Batches of one of its regiments were in such a hurry to get out of the Ypres front, when relieved by the Ninety-second Regiment that they left without giving the newcomers information about the line or the state of their prisoners, a Thüringen, said the men had many grievances against their officers.

A SAXON LAD'S STORY.

A prisoner whom I saw the other day, a Saxon lad, who will not be seventeen until next month, told of the lack of food in a Prussian regiment to which he had been drafted against his will. His division had many casualties from the time it was marched into the front-line defences on the night of September 20th, a few hours before the first attack of the Australians on Polygon Wood. This boy—looked little more than a child—was called up last April, when only sixteen and a half, and after a brief training at Posen was sent to the depot at Cambrai, from which he was drafted into a regiment at the front. "I hoped to be kept in Germany until older," he said, "but we lost many men this year that I had to go to the front." He knew of seven other boys of less than seventeen in his regiment.

A soldier of a Bavarian infantry regiment wrote as follows a few days ago from front of Ypres, of the condition of his put into the line again. "My company is quite low. Our rifle strength in trenches amounts this time to 28. The morale of the troops is still. Is it the same with you? The general deterioration is owing to the long duration of the war and everything being done by compulsion." Prisoners of the Third Reserve division taken at Zonnebeke and Polygon Wood showed the low morale—one company surrendered en masse when the British were seen coming over the field.

A TATTERED ARMY.

I might give a long list of facts which confirm the statement of this soldier that the German Army is wearing out. It is becoming tattered and torn, a thing of patches and make-shifts, and as time goes on this process of decay will be more rapid. All the prisoners I have seen in the cages during the past fortnight were ragged and slovenly, their tunics covered with patches and mended twice over again, until some of them could no longer hold together. He had been told to do the best they could with their old clothes as "new ones are very scarce." One of two new greatcoats I saw was of shoddy material, greatly inferior to those given out last winter. New buttons are of bone, for there is no more brass for this purpose. The boots are badly made and badly fitted, and the first thing prisoners do on reaching the cage is to complain of the pain they cause.

Even the German wounded reflect the general discontent owing to the recent reduction in the rations issued to the hospitals and on the lines of communication. I understand, accordingly to some of the prisoners that the scarcity of ordinary first-aid bandages is so great that during the last three months they have been refused to be issued to the forward dressing stations, and that cotton wool is practically unobtainable. At the same time it must be said that a German dressing station captured by the Londoners in the recent fighting east of St. Julien appeared to be well supplied with all essentials, and was not lacking in anaesthetics.

The prisoners attribute our success to three things: first, the determination of the British infantry to second the deterioration in the morale of their own troops; and third, the closeness of our barrage and the skillful organization of each attack. One of them summed up his opinion even more concisely. He said: "The British always seem very confident and we do not."

VIENNA TO-DAY.

Read in the light of recent telegrams indicating the desire for peace in Austria, the following article published by the *Manchester Guardian*, which received it from a correspondent lately in Vienna, is of special importance.

The Austrian capital has always had the reputation of being one of the gayest and most light-hearted cities in Europe, and it has not entirely changed its character even now, but to the keen observer there are many curious and interesting differences which show how deeply the stupendous war has affected it. The question which touches the whole population, from the highest to the lowest, most nearly is that of the food supply. The state of semi-starvation at which the poorer classes have now arrived has come on so gradually, and has been marked by such distinct stages, that they have almost ceased to wonder at it. They suffer most severely from lack of fat in every form. Almost every afternoon, outside the large markets, from four o'clock onwards, one can see crowds, consisting chiefly of women and children but with elderly men and boys too, gathering round the entrances; by about ten o'clock in the evening they may be counted by hundreds. These people lie, sit, or stand out on the pavement the whole night, waiting for the lard or bacon which is sold at seven or eight o'clock morning. Each person receives six dekagrams (about an eighth of a pound), and, as a rule, the supply is so limited that only the first-comers get any; those who only take up their places after nine in the evening come too late.

GRADUAL CHANGES.

The bread with which the people are supplied has gone through many stages: there was a time when it was made almost entirely of maize flour; then the maize gave out, and barley was chiefly used; since April of this year it has consisted chiefly of bran, horse-chestnuts, and dried beans, with a small percentage of musty flour. Each person gets 18 dekagrams (about 6oz.), and the control is very strict. This amount is quite insufficient for the working classes, since they have nothing else to take its place; potatoes were hardly ever to be seen; dried peas, beans, lentils, rice, and sago have long since disappeared from general consumption; vegetables are scarce and enormously dear, and meat is only to be obtained at high prices and after long waiting. The principal articles of food for the people are a coarse kind of sausage, lights, horse flesh, such odds and ends of vegetables as they can manage to get hold of, and their portion of bread and flour or oatmeal. Coffee is no longer sold. One can only get the "war mixture," which consists of burnt barley, sugar, and a little inferior coffee or chicory. For real coffee, which can sometimes be got irregularly, people pay as much as 80 kronen (about 23.10s.) a kilogram (2lb.). Milk is very scarce, and kept chiefly for children and sick persons; butter is strictly rationed—six dekagrams a week for each person; eggs are almost unobtainable, and one gladly gives 7d. for one; and ham has disappeared from view since before Easter. Tea costs anything from 40 to 80 kronen a kilogram (a crown is about 10d.), and one can only get 5 dekagrams at a time. Boiled sweets, which to some extent take the place of sugar, are sold in small quantities once or twice a week, and people stand in long queues several hours to obtain them.

For a tin of salmon which I saw here the other day marked at 10d., one pays 1 kronen (exactly 21s.), wine and beer are made only in small quantities, and have become very dear. At the restaurants a very small quantity of beer is sold once a day, either for dinner or supper. As soon as the "Piccolo" (the small boy who brings the drinks and clears the tables) makes his appearance there is a general rush for the coveted refreshments; he is relieved of most of his burden before he can reach the end of the room; the unscrupulous thirsty drink off their portions at one draught, hide the glasses under the table, and demand a second. I have seen as many as five glasses stowed away under a table. Of course, liberal tips play an important part in impairing the Piccolo's memory.

A BURNING TOPIC.

Business, politics, even the war have almost ceased to be discussed much in public; the great and burning topic in the trams, in the cafes, in the streets, everywhere where people come together, is the price of food, which shops still have supplies of this or that, which restaurants give the largest portions, when and where soap, candles, chocolate, petroleum, or other much coveted articles can be obtained.

Every kind of clothing has become enormously dear, and not only clothing but all the little necessities of daily life in connection with clothes. Elastic containing real India rubber is almost unobtainable—for the last piece I bought I paid at the rate of 8s. a metre; a pair of shoe laces costs a shilling, a reel of sewing cotton about the same; all linen goods are so dear that two ladies of my acquaintance have been wearing their own dining-room curtains made up into costumes. They were of good Liberty linen, a little faded by the sun, but after being dyed they were as good as new, and cost less than half the price now asked for linen of very inferior quality. Ladies can only buy one pair of stockings at a time; woollen dress materials cost anything from 21 to 24 a metre; cottons are somewhat cheaper, but the supply is very limited. Women's clothes there are no yes, no means, in Germany, but it is difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of anything. Most of the children of the working classes are wearing wooden sandals, for the soles of a pair of shoes costs about 21s. and genuine leather can only be obtained from the military authorities.

LUXURY IN DRESS.

In spite of the high prices, there never was greater luxury in dress in Vienna than during the last two years. Many fortunes have been made, so that the wives and daughters of these new-made rich are resplendent in garments of finished

elegance, furs, jewels, dainty shoes and stockings, and costly lace; many of them literally carry a fortune about on their persons. Although soap is so expensive and difficult to get there were never so many white toilettes to be seen as last summer; women, girls, and children over the simpler classes were exquisitely dressed, mostly in spotless, white. There are several reasons given for this intensified luxury in dress; one is that the taxes after the war will be so heavy that the people feel it would be of no use to try and save; money in any form would be taken from them, so they prefer to invest it now in something which will remain in their possession; also, the prices rise so rapidly that everyone is anxious to secure all he can before things become quite unobtainable. Another reason is that many persons earn more now than they have ever done before. It is more difficult to travel. France, that country so dear to the hearts of most well-to-do Austrians, is closed to them (although French fashions manage to find their way into Vienna). Therefore money flows freely inside the country.

At the beginning of the war there was a great movement in favour of the "simple life"; people resolved to attend theatres and to content themselves with domestic entertainments. But Vienna is accustomed to amusing itself, and the cry was soon raised. What is to become of actors and artists generally if there are fewer amusements? This cry met with a ready response, and with a sigh of relief the city went back to its old habits. The theatres were crowded, concerts as well attended as ever; the music-halls suffered considerably, since they could get few foreign attractions. Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays are still given at the Burg Theatre, or were till the present director was appointed, and "Milestones" and "Charley's Aunt" still enjoy great popularity. Artists in general hold themselves aloof from war questions, and take the standpoint that art is international. There are, however, some exceptions, such as the popular director Felix Schwaner. This gentleman has distinguished himself by violent anti-British proclivities, and he is one of the ninety-three "intellectuals" who have signed a compact to give no concerts either in England or America till at least five years after the war.

In the "kinos" (cinemas) the special films, taken by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, have familiarized the public with every phase and incident of the great struggle. We have been shown scenes from every front; we saw the work at work in the convoys of Russian prisoners, the distribution of food, the diving of submarine boats, the men at work inside the air, the quartering of troops, the difficulties of transporting guns in the Dolomites, the Emperor decorating his men, the funeral of the old monarch Franz Josef, the coronation of the present one in Budapest, innumerable pictures of Hindenburg, Mackensen, the archduke Frederick, and commanders. No cinema performance is ever given without some of these war pictures, and they have done quite as much to keep up the interest of the public in the progress of the war as the newspaper reports.

AN UNPLEASANT SHOCK.

When Roumania joined in the war, the Austrian public experienced an unpleasant shock. That it would do so sooner or later was inevitable, but no one imagined the moment was so near. There were curious business complications in consequence of it. A certain insurance company in Vienna had been asked to insure freights of grain to the value of three million kronen. As the sum was so high the company hesitated and only consented to insure the policy after anxious negotiation with the Home and Foreign Offices. The company was in daily correspondence with both departments, and received the assurance that the political horizon was clear. Twenty-four hours after the policy had been signed the news of the outbreak of war between Roumania and the Central Powers was published in all the newspapers, and the rain was still in Roumanian waters. The feeling of the insurance company can be imagined! Great indignation was felt, at the fact that the Austrian Government had paid for large quantities of wheat which were never delivered. The gold had been sent to Bucharest, but war was declared in the meantime, so the grain never arrived. The German Government sent its money only to the frontier and declined to part with it till the corn was actually in its possession.

The case which had in turn been heard on the Russian, French, English, and Italian Governments was mild in comparison with that bestowed upon Roumania, although even that has by now somewhat subsided. The average Austrian is a lukewarm politician, and troubles himself little about the conduct of his Government. He admits that the system leaves much to be desired, but has no very strong feeling for political liberty; his chief object in life is to avoid "disagreeables" of any kind and to have as good a time as possible.

FRANCE HAS 80,000 NURSES.

Seventy thousand French women are now serving in Red Cross ambulances and hospitals with French armies in France, Algeria, Morocco and the Orient. Ten thousand additional women of various foreign nationalities are aiding them.

The eighty thousand are beyond all dreams of woman's part in the war which any army chief or feminist entertained back in 1914. There were just eighty permanent French women nurses before the war. Such a tremendous growth as this illustrates apply the part in the war which France's womanhood is bearing.

In recognition of the devotion of these women France has just created a series of medals in gold, silver and bronze which will indicate service from one to three years. Scores of nurses and hospital workers have received the highest military decorations which France has to bestow. Their deeds of heroism have paralleled those of her men.

Six thousand French nurses, it is estimated, serve constantly in the fire zone, where they are subject to constant risk of death and wounds from shells.

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LORD MILNER'S REPLY TO
TIRPITZ.THE DOCTRINE THAT "MIGHT IS
RIGHT" IN ITS MOST
REPULSIVE FORM

The American Ambassador presided at a luncheon given by the American Luncheon Club in London at the Savoy Hotel, at which Lord Milner was the guest.

Mr. Page said that since the United States had come into the war he thought their people had fulfilled even the most ardent expectations of British patriotism. They were in the war in earnest, and, so far as he could hear, not simply the President and the Government, not simply the Congress, but practically every man, woman, and child in the Republic was included in the determination. The response of the people of America had been characteristic and energetic, and great results were to come from it.

Lord Milner said that, in addressing so large and representative a gathering of American citizens, he realized that, in every respect except their undivided allegiance and loyalty to their own citizenship, they were friends as intimate as any Britons in the country. There was a subject on which he would like to say a few words, and he would do so in the frank and direct manner which he thought was appropriate to the occasion without any sort of diplomatic finesse or any rhetorical flourish. As they looked back upon the history of the war, he thought they might see that this year was like the turning over of a leaf, the opening of a new chapter. The great overshadowing fact, greater even than the Russian Revolution, was the entry of America into the war. (Cheers.)

It had always been the contention of the Allies that they were fighting, not only for themselves, but for civilization. Many of them remembered the circumstances in which Great Britain was plunged into war. Suddenly, unprepared, unforwarned, as far as the mass of the nation were concerned, by an overwhelming impulse of moral revolt against what seemed to us an unrighteous attack upon an innocent neighbour, they entered the war. It was perfectly true that their own fate was involved all the time, and that if Germany's tiger-spring upon France and Belgium had been successful, her next spring would have been at the throat of Great Britain, but that fact was not realized by the mass of the people of this country until much later. What brought them in, what led them to take the great plunge with such heartiness and such unanimity, was not the instinct of self-preservation, although it might have been, but it was the uprising against what seemed to them to be intolerable wrong. He recalled these facts merely as one of the crowd at the outbreak of war, because he was not then a member of the Government. As time had gone on, and one issue after another had been added to the innumerable complications of this world-wide struggle, the simple, original, and vital issues were apt to be obscured. But to-day he reiterated them because he believed that the feeling which brought Great Britain into the war was precisely similar in its fundamental character to that which had ultimately brought in the United States. (Cheers.)

UNITY OF MOTIVE.

The people of the United States were intensely peace loving. They had tried as hard as they could to maintain a position of neutrality as long as they honourably could, but they had been finally forced to the conclusion that this earth was no place for decent people to inhabit if a single Great Power could be allowed to go on unchecked, by whatever means—by force, by treachery, by the use of actual or moral poison—sweeping out of its way any obstacles which stood in the path of its own inordinate ambition; and to be felt that their country and his country were united by something far stronger than any written pact or any formal alliance. They were united by an absolute unity of motive and of aim. (Cheers.)

"We are both out," continued Lord Milner, "to try to prevent—as far as indeed, as human foresight and precautions can prevent—the recurrence of this scourge which is at present devastating such large portions of the habitable earth. The more constantly we keep this ideal in mind, the stronger we shall be—and all the Allied nations—the more united we shall be, the more resolute to persevere to the end. (Cheers.) All the questions of territorial readjustment after the war, important as they are, all the numerous minor arrangements of the most complicated kind which will have to be included in any treaty of peace, all these have to be judged by reference to the supreme object of which I have spoken." All these were good or bad in as far as they contributed to the attainment of this object. The great thing was to create better conditions. If that was not done, all the sorrow and the suffering and the sacrifices would be in vain. "Are we approaching nearer to that goal? Despite the many discouragements, which I shall be the last to ignore or to minimize, I believe that we are." (Cheers.)

He thought there were other aspects of the case which the Germans must regard with even less satisfaction than the purely military one. They had alienated more than three-fourths of the human race. Following upon the example of America, one State formerly neutral and then another had either declared war on Germany or broken off diplomatic relations with her, and hardly a week passed without adding to the number of her enemies. What a prospect in war and in peace! What prospect had the Germans in war and in peace unless they found a way to make amends to the outraged

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NEW GERMAN FATHER-
LAND PARTY.VON TIRPITZ THE CHIEF
SPOKESMAN[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
AT AMSTERDAM.]

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz spoke at the first propaganda meeting in Berlin of the new German Fatherland party. Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, the honorary president of the party, opened the proceedings, declaring that the occasion of the foundation of the new party was the breaking of the civil peace, so that domestic strife arose threatening to paralyse Germany's strong arm.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was enthusiastically greeted both when he entered the hall and when he rose to speak. The Grand Admiral discussed Germany's character as an agricultural and industrial State, and reviewed the development of social policy under William.

The sea, however, so far as Germany had a share in it at all, offered a necessary and beneficent adjustment in the internal life of their State.

Proceeding from the fundamental problem of all State development and assertion, von Tirpitz inquired how Germany could have acquired and maintained power, especially sea power. It was impossible peacefully. The real underlying cause of this war was the difference between the British and the Continental world view. Von Tirpitz discussed England's growing jealousy of Germany's increasing naval influence. There was no object now in discussing whether the submarine war should have begun sooner. It would, however, continue to gnaw at the life nerve of Germany's enemies if the Germans stuck to it. Economically the Germans were invincible, and victory showed itself from afar without one's being able to fix the month. England wished according to the old method to defeat Germans by Germans. Von Tirpitz brought down the house by declaring that the shutting off of the sea was no measure of reprisal; it was "legal and lawful means. England regarded everything as right which favoured her and as wrong which was detrimental to her."

Concerning Belgium von Tirpitz said it was not wrong but right that had been done to Belgium. That must at once be said quite clearly. (Loud cheers.) A peace without indemnification of a tangible kind signified Germany's defeat and Anglo-American capitalism's victory.

But another thing was involved. According to an expression of Frederick the Great, reputation was a thing without price and gave more than might. "The ed of this war must therefore prove clearly to all nations that England has not beaten us. Germany can only attain that through the right solution of the Belgian question. England knows that perfectly. A really neutral Belgium never existed; Belgium was always England's bridgehead. We must, therefore, will that not England but Germany shall be its protecting power. This for us is a military and economic condition of existence. Can anyone after this war honestly still believe that paper treaties could protect us, or even secure our economic interests there? They will give us as many mere promises as we wish to have."

Von Tirpitz added that the "damned party wrangling must cease so long as Germany's house was afire." Von Tirpitz saw no insuperable difficulties in the East. The enemy which mattered was England. The struggle concerned the freedom of the European continent. Military victory was Germany's. Political victory would be hers also if they had heart and will thereto.

The audience rose, and its repeated cheers compelled von Tirpitz to bow his acknowledgments. Another speaker caused endless applause by saying that no Alsace-Lorraine question, no Belgium, no disarmament question exists for Germany. She must have indemnities. There were no paragraphs which could regulate vital questions by arbitration.

humanity! Disregard as much as they pleased the potency of the spiritual force—pin their faith as much as they liked on blood and iron—there is material as well as moral disavowal. Ages of the most formidable kind for those who had fallen out with civilized society.

There were signs that the prospect was beginning to weigh upon the minds of the Germans, as it certainly was beginning to depress the spirits of their confederates. "It is no doubt for that," added the speaker, "that a new party has just been called into existence to strengthen the waning influence of the military and industrial junkies, and to preach the doctrine that might is right in its most aggressive form. I might say its most repulsive form. It must be at once stated quite clearly"—so Admiral von Tirpitz is reported to have said two days ago—"that it is not wrong but right that has been done to Belgium. Right! Well, it must at once be stated with equal clearness that until doctrines of that kind are abandoned there can be no peace for Germany, no prospect of future prosperity, no chance of redeeming the place that she has lost among the nations. (Cheers.) To the conflict between aggressiveness, naked and unashamed, the unbridled lust for power in a single nation, however strong and well organized, and the awakening sense and conscience of all the rest of the human family, there can be only one end. And then we are asked to define our war aims. Our aim, you say, is that the kind of peace which Germany has meted out to Belgium shall in future be impossible upon this planet. Nothing is also matters in comparison with that." (Loud cheers.)

Deplorable Ignorance
of ChinaThe Map Section
Provincial Maps

THERE are 18 Provinces in China Proper, and 4 Outer Territories. This territory comprises about 4,250,000 square miles. To map it has been a colossal undertaking; it would have been had the work been done in one language, but all the maps in the Atlas are in two languages—English and Chinese.

The Maps tell everything known geographically about China and the Outer Territories. They are the most complete maps of China and the most accurate in existence. They are all from special copper engravings that have taken years to prepare, and on the whole form one of the most progressive accomplishments of modern times in the Republic.

Each province is mapped separately, with a workable area of the bordering provinces shown on the same page. There are 9 double-page provincial maps, 31 by 21 inches, and 13 single page maps, 21 by 16 inches.

The scale is between 20 and 30 miles to the inch. The maps are lithographed in harmonious colouring, with all the special features worked up in a way that will make it possible to follow as a fascinating study the whole geographic and economic field of China.

Accuracy is the very life of a map; these maps aim at accuracy. Rivers, trade routes, roads, insignificant villages and hamlets are as easily traced as the more important characteristics. Besides, there is a great deal of detail which shows all the cities, telegraph stations, elevations, creeks, lighthouses, boundaries—everything one would expect to find in modern maps.

There is a complete record of the new place-names, recently changed by Presidential Mandate. How many know, for example, that the correct official name for Nanking to-day is not Nanking at all? In strictly official documents Nanking is called "Kiangninghsien." Soochow is "Wuhshien." Ningpo is "Kingsien," and so on.

THE paragraphs in the panel below are from an article by Mr. JULIAN ARNOLD, American Commercial Attaché at Peking, appearing in the Journal of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, "Americans should learn to know China, for by so doing they will take a greater interest in their trade possibilities in that marvellous country. They should get the map habit," wrote the American Attaché.

"Get the Map Habit"

"Nothing helps to increase our interest in foreign countries more effectively than the presence of maps of these countries constantly before our eyes.

Americans are deplorably ignorant of the geography of the foreign world, and they should without further delay cultivate the map habit, for this will do wonders for them in opening their minds to the larger vision, the vision of the world beyond our own shores."

"This is especially true of our knowledge of the Orient, that great world which is just now emerging into Western civilization, that world upon which the eyes of the West will be focussed after the conclusion of the European War."

Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché at Peking.

The Map Index

EVEN one entirely familiar with the work feels utterly unable to give a correct impression of the wideness of the scope of the book. The mass of compiled records gleaned causes amazement. The tediousness, the painstaking research, the wide knowledge of China and the language, and the infinite amount of detail make one feel respect for the profession of cartographer.

To make an index of anything is a tedious undertaking. To make a complete Index of 22 geographical maps, in two languages, with no ordered or systematic official information at hand to help, and with what little unofficial information there was so diversified in character, flimsy and unreliable, has been a gigantic undertaking for the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment.

Over 10,000 places are indexed. This meant at least five checkings for each name on each occasion through each different process that the drawings, engravings and lithographed sheets had to pass. First, the name is in English; then the Chinese characters; then the Province in English and Chinese; and then the accurate latitude and longitude. The usefulness of this index for hundreds of purposes will occur immediately to the commercial man, teacher, or student.

About the romanization.—The correct official spelling for Wuchang is W.U.C.H.A.N.G. There are many other ways to spell it, according to individual ideas of phonetics. There are "Woo-chang," "U-sang," "Wu-tchang," "Wu-chsang," and several more. And this applies to every place in China. The value of this first organized attempt at getting at uniformity in place-names is greater than appears on the surface.

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